



英汉双解词典

(双色版)

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

WITH
CHINESE

TRANSLATION

JILIN UNIVERSITY PRESS



吉林大学出版社

· 文 瀾 ·

英汉双解 词典

ENGLISH DICTIONARY
WITH CHINESE
TRANSLATION



吉林大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

文澜英汉双解词典/杨枫编. ——长春:吉林大学出版社,2004. 11
ISBN 7-5601-3131-X

I. 文... II. 文... III. ①英语-双解词典 ②双解词典-英、汉
IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 109454 号

文澜英汉双解词典

策 划 人: 唐志超
责任编辑: 李国宏
装帧设计: 张沐沉

出 版: 吉林大学出版社
(长春市明德路 421 号)
发 行: 吉林大学出版社
印 刷: 内蒙古通辽教育印刷有限责任公司

开 本: 787 × 1092 毫米 1/32
印 张: 36
字 数: 2000 千字
版 次: 2005 年 1 月第 1 版
印 次: 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
印 数: 1-20000 册

标准书号: ISBN 7-5601-3131-X/H. 430
定 价: 45.00 元

《文澜英汉双解词典》编委会

主 编：杨 枫

编 委：付 霏 倪 艳 王 晶

刘 娜 许 波 郭广师

辛 桥 郭凤丽 赵华菊

姜 娜 蔡振勇 刘乃嘉

参加人员：潘 兰 钟晓辉 李 丹

周 红 迟晓军

前 言

《文澜英汉双解词典》是一部新型的英汉双解词典。本词典以现代英语为规范,词语释义力求准确、简明,例证力求典型、实用和具有思想性、知识性。

本词典共收录词条 10,000 余条,连同派生词、复合词、词组和习语等实际收词达 20,000 余条。

本词典除具有一般词典的共性外,还针对英语学习和英语教学的需要,将应知应会的基础英语知识进行了较为全面的归纳和总结,不仅对词汇共核的常用词义进行了双语释义,而且还充分运用了词类缩语、用法说明、动词句型、同义词辨异及正误用法辨异等多种词典手段对词汇的用法进行了详尽的说明,以帮助读者解决理解和运用两个方面的学习困难。

本词典采用英、汉两种释义。其中,英文释义采用最常用的基础词汇,明白易懂;汉译精确恰当,灵活生动;例词例句丰富,基本上每一义项,每一用法,均配有相应的例词例句,文字典范,内容生动,切合日常工作生活需要。这样大量的例词例句增强了本词典的可读性。

本词典在正文中还有近三百幅图文并茂、妙趣横生的插图,即赏心悦目,又有助于读者理解释义。

《文澜英汉双解词典》是编辑部广大编写人员多年辛勤劳作的成果,希望它能成为读者学好英语的好帮手,得到广大读者的关爱。鉴于时间和编写人员的水平,本词典难免有疏漏之处,一定还存在着许多问题和错误,恳请广大读者和专家批评指正,以使词典的质量精益求精,特此向广大读者致谢。

编者

二〇〇五年一月

体例说明

全部词条均按英语字母顺序排列,其中,中学英语大纲词、大学英语四、六级词用彩色体印刷,其余词条用黑色体印刷。

词条的释义用英汉两种文字,英释在前,汉释在后,英释使用常用词汇。

拼法相同,但词源、词义、词性不同的词分立词条,在词条的右上角标以序号。例如:

value¹ ... *n.* ... 价值,实用性,重要性

value² ... *v.* ... 评价,估计

本词条后用国际音标注明发音,采取宽式注音法,重音符和次重音符标在重读音节和次重读音节前。例如:

understand /₁ʌndə'stænd/

同一词条有多个词性时,若读音相同,则只在第一个词性后标注音标,若读音不同,则分别标注。例如:

virgin¹ /vɜ:dʒɪn/ *n.* ...

virgin² *adj.* ...

conduct¹ /'kɒndʌkt/ *n.* ...

conduct² /kən'dʌkt/ *vt.* ...

同一词条读音不同,音标间隔以逗号,常用者在前,相同的部分,代之以“-”。例如:

because /bɪ'kɒz, bə-, -kəz/

可不发音的音素用斜体排版。例如:

existence /ɪg'zɪstəns/

动词、名词、形容词和副词的不规则变化形式,均予以标注,放在相关词性缩语之前,并根据需要注音。例如:

child... (children /'tʃɪldrən/) *n.* ...

teach... (taught /tɔ:t/) *v.* ...

bad... (worse /wɜ:s/, worst /wɜ:st/) *adj.* ...

在某些动词的释义后,在方括号内标注能与该词条搭配的动词句型。以 warn 为例,当 warn 作“警告,告诫”讲时,本词典列了三个不同的动词句型。如:

[动词+宾语(名或代词)] *He ~ed me against pickpockets.* 他警告我要提防扒手。/ *He ~ed me of the danger.* 他警告我当心危险。

[动词+宾语+补语(带 to 的不定式)] *He ~ed her not to go.* 他告诫她不要去。

[动词+宾语+宾语从句] *He ~ed me that there were pickpockets in the crowd.* 他警告我说,人群里有扒手。

词性用黑斜体英文缩语表示,本词典中词性共分十类,包括:

名词(*n.*) [分为可数名词,用[C]表示,不可数名词,用[U]表示], 动词(*v.*) [分为及物动词[T],不及物动词[I],助动词(*v. aux.*),情态动词(*v. mod.*)], 代词(*pron.*), 形容词(*adj.*), 副词(*adv.*), 介词(*prep.*), 连词(*conj.*), 感叹词(*int.*), 冠词(*art.*)

代字号(~)用于代表本词条。

斜线(/)用于分隔例证与例证、习语与习语,派生词与派生词、复合词与复合词。

平行号(∥)用于表示词条内习语、派生词、复合词等部分的开始。

*表示《中学英语大纲》所要求掌握的词汇

*表示大学英语四级所要求掌握的词汇

°表示大学英语六级所要求掌握的词汇

A, a

A

*a / 强 eɪ; 弱 ə/, an / 强 æn; 弱 ən / **art.** (an 用在以元音音素开始的词前) 1 one 一, 一个: (用于说明名词的单数性, 一般并不同 two, three 等相对比) a blue pencil 一支蓝色的铅笔/an underground worker 一位地下工作者/There is now not a minute to lose. 现在一分钟也不能耽搁了。/I caught a fish yesterday. 昨天我抓了一条鱼。2 one of a class (一类事物中的) 任何一个: I only know it was a dog and not a cat that bit me. 我只知道咬我的是只狗而不是猫。3 any, every, that which is called 任何一种, 一类: (以一个代表全体, 表示一般性) A horse is an animal. 马是动物。/An insect has six legs. 昆虫长有六条腿。/Can a novelist shut his eyes to the state of his country? 小说家无视其国家的现实状况行吗? 4 each, per 每一: (用于计算时间、价钱、速度等方面) five dollars a dozen 每打五美元/ten miles an hour 每小时十英里/We drink tea twice a day. 我们每天喝两次茶。5 (used in certain phrases 用于词组中): a few weeks 几星期/a little water 一点水/a great many 大量/a lot of money 很多钱 6 certain 某一: (正式用词, 表示说话者不熟悉的人) A Mrs Smith wishes to speak to you. 有位史密斯太太想跟您谈谈。

aback /ə'bak/ **adv.** suddenly surprised, upset or confused by sth unexpected 吃惊, 吓了一跳: She was taken ~ by his rudeness. 他的粗野使她吃惊。/I was taken ~ by the news. 我被这消息吓了一跳。

abacus /'æbakəs/ (~es, -ci/-saɪ /) **n.** a calculating instrument with beads sliding on rods or wires 算盘: I learnt how to use an ~ when I was in the primary school. 在小学时我学会了打算盘。

*abandon /ə'bændən/ **v.** [T] [动词 + 宾语(名词或代词)] 1 give up entirely 放弃: She ~ed her hope of being a nurse. 她放弃了当护士的愿望。/The scientist ~ed his research for lack of fund. 这位科学家由于缺少资金而放弃了研究工作。2 leave, not intending to return to 抛弃, 遗弃: He ~ed his wife and went away with all their

money. 他抛弃了妻子, 带走了他们所有的钱。/The captain ~ed his burning ship. 船长放弃了那条正在燃烧着的船。3 give (oneself) completely 陷入, 沉溺于: (正式用词, 和反身代词连用) He ~ed himself to grief. 他陷于悲痛之中。/Only weak and cowardly natures ~ themselves to sorrow. 只有那些软弱怯懦之人才沉溺于忧伤之中。|| ~ed **adj.** 被遗弃的, 堕落的, 自暴自弃的/ ~ment **n.** 放弃, 遗弃, 断念

Usage: abandon, desert 和 forsake 均为正式用词, 表示“放弃”, “抛弃”。abandon 指因无用, 厌烦等原因而完全或被迫放弃, 强调抛弃的决心与彻底性: The sailors abandoned the burning ship. 水手们放弃了这艘燃烧着的船。/The research was abandoned when night came. 夜幕已降临, 调查停了下来。desert 指有意违背背约, 放弃应尽的责任或义务等, 含有应遭谴责之意: He felt guilty at deserting his wife. 他感到遗弃妻子有罪。/Why did you desert us just when we needed you? 你为什么就在我们需要你的时候抛弃了我们? forsake 指以决裂来背弃与之有密切关系的人或事, 有较强烈的感情色彩: His friends forsook him when he became poor. 他受穷以后朋友们都抛弃了他。/At fourteen he ran away, forsaking his home. 十四岁时他离家出走了。



abate /ə'beɪt/ **v.** [I, T] make (become) less in force or intensity, decrease, diminish 减退, 减弱: [动词 + 宾语(名词或代词)] The medicine has ~d his pain. 药物减轻了他的疼痛。/Soft words did not ~ her fury. 温柔的话并没能使她的火气减弱。/(正式用词)[不及物动词, 独立作谓语] The wind ~d after the storm. 暴雨过后, 风小了。/The noise gradually ~d. 嘈杂声渐渐小了。/The ship waited till the storm ~d before sailing out to sea. 直到风暴减退船才启航出海。|| ~ment **n.** 减少, 减轻, 减退

abbess /'æbɪs/ **n.** the head of a nunnery, of community of women devoted to a religious life; a mother superior 女修道院的院长
abbey /'æbi/ **n.** [C] 1 an institution where a

group of men or women live apart from the world, as in a monastery or a nunnery, and devote themselves to a religious life 修道院 2 the group of people living in an abbey 修道院内全体修士或修女 3 an abbey church 大教堂; 大寺院礼拜堂

abbot /'æbət/ *n.* the head of a monastery, or community of men devoted to a religious life; a father superior 男修道院院长, 方丈, 大寺院住持

abbreviate /ə'brɪ:vɪeɪt/ *v.* [T] shorten (a word, phrase, etc) 缩写, 简写, 简略, 缩短: (正式用词) [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] *Frederick is often ~d to Fred.* Frederick(弗雷德里克)经常缩写成 Fred(弗雷德)。/As time was short, he ~d his visit. 由于时间不足, 他缩短了游览的时间。

abbreviation /ə'brɪ:vɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 1 [U] the act of shortening (a word, etc) 简略, 缩写, 省略: (正式用词) *He was annoyed by the ~ of his name to Fred.* 他因把其名字缩写为 Fred(弗雷德)而感到恼火。2 [C] a shortened form of a word, often one used in writing 缩写词: "Dr" is an ~ for "Doctor". Dr 是 Doctor(医生)的缩写。

abdicate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ *v.* 1 [T] to give up or withdraw from 放弃, 退让: *The king was forced to ~ his throne.* 国王被迫退位。2 [I] to give up sovereign power 退位, 禅让: *The old king ~d.* 老国王禅位了。

abdomen /'æbdəmen, æb'dəu-/ *n.* the large cavity of the body below the diaphragm, conabdomen 腹腔

abduct /æb'dʌkt/ *v.* [T] 1 to carry off by stealth or force, kidnap 诱拐, 劫持, 绑架: *to ~ a child* 诱拐小孩 2 to draw away (a limb) from the mid line of the body 使肢体离正位, 外转

abet /ə'bet/ (~ted; ~ting) *v.* [T] encourage or help, esp in doing sth wrong 教唆, 唆使, 煽动, 帮助, 支持, 协助做坏事: [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] *He ~ted his cousin in robbing the bank.* 他教唆其表弟抢劫银行。/One man did the actual stealing, but the other two ~ted him by attracting the attention of the shopkeeper. 他们一个人行窃, 另外两个人帮助他转移店主的注意力。|| ~ment *n.* 教唆, 唆使, 帮助/ ~tor(er) *n.* 唆使者, 煽动者

abhor /əb'hɔ:/ (~red; ~ring) *v.* [T] to shrink from with horror, dread, or disgust,

loathe 憎恶, 嫌恶, 厌恶: *Most people ~ cruelty to children.* 大部分的人憎恶对孩子残忍。

abide /ə'baɪd/ (abode /ə'baʊd/, ~d) *v.* [I, T] 1 act in accord with, remain steady fast or faithful to 遵守, 坚持: (与 by 连用) [动词+介词+宾语] *If you make a promise, ~ by it.* 如果你许下了诺言就要信守它。/We must ~ by the rules of the game. 我们一定要遵守比赛规则。/I ~ by what I said. 我坚持我所说的话。2 tolerate, put up with 忍耐, 忍受: (常与 can, could 连用, 用于否定或疑问句中) [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] *I can't ~ rude people.* 我不能容忍粗鲁无礼的人。/How can you ~ him? 你怎么能容忍他呢? /[动词+宾语(带 to 的不定式或动名词)] *I can't ~ to see (seeing) such cruelty.* 我不忍目睹这种残酷行径。3 live, stay, remain 住, 停留, 持续: [不及物动词, 独立作谓语] *She abode by a lake.* 她住在湖边。/Abide with me a while longer. 再和我在一起待一会。|| abidance *n.* 遵守, 持续, 居住 /abiding *adj.* 持久的, 永久的

[☆]**ability** /ə'bɪləti/ *n.* 1 [U] the power, knowledge, etc to do sth 能力: *She doesn't have the ~ to do the job properly.* 她不具备做好这项工作的能力。/I tried to do my work to the best of my ~. 我竭尽全力地做好工作。2 [U] cleverness, intelligence 聪明, 智慧, 才能: *He is a man of great ~.* 他是个极有才智的人。3 [C] mental powers, a skill 智能, 才能, 才识, 技能: (常用复数形式) *Her mental ~ is very great.* 她的智能过人。/He has got a job that is more suited to his abilities. 他找到了一件更适合于发挥其才能的工作。/He has great abilities as a general. 他具备作将军的卓越才能。

Usage: **ability**, **capacity** 和 **talent** 均表示“能力”。**ability** 为常用词, 指体力、智力、财力、法律等方面做某事的能力或才能: *The old horse still has the ability to work.* 这匹老马还有干活的能力。/She has the ability to go to college, but she doesn't want to. 她有上大学的能力, 但她不想去。/He should use his abilities to help others. 他应该运用自己的能力帮助其他人。**capacity** 为正式用词, 指容纳、吸收、理解等方面的能力, 亦指很小就表现出来的某种特殊的接受能力: *The sports ground has a capacity of 20,000 people.* 这个体育场能容纳两万人。/The child shows a great capacity for learning language. 这孩子表现出极强的学习语言的能力。**talent** 为正式用词, 多指在某一方面的特殊能力和才

能,尤指天生的艺术才能:*She has a talent for music.* 她有音乐天赋。/*Singing and dancing are just two of his many talents.* 能歌善舞仅是他的多方面才能中的两种。



ablaze /ə'bleiz/ **adj.** 1 burning strongly, blazing 着火的:*The building was ~ when the fire brigade arrived.* 消防队到达时,楼房正燃着大火。/*The wooden house was quickly ~.* 这所木房很快着火。2 very bright, flashing or brilliant 闪亮的:(常与 with 短语连用)*The room was all ~ with a hundred lights.* 这间屋子里灯火通明。/*The hotel was ~ with lights.* 整个旅馆灯火辉煌。3 excited 兴奋的,激昂的:(与 with 短语连用)*Her face was ~ with anger.* 她满面怒容。

able /'eɪbl/ **adj.** 1 having enough strength, knowledge, etc to do sth 有能力的:(用作表语,后接不定式)*Jack was not ~ to play football because he had broken his leg.* 杰克不能踢足球了,因为他的一条腿断了。/*As I had plenty of money, I was ~ to help her.* 由于我的钱比较宽裕,我有能力帮助她。/*He will come if he is ~ to.* 他如果能来的话,一定会来的。2 having more power or skill than most others have, skillful 能干的,有才干的:*She is an ~ teacher.* 她是一位很能干的教师。/*She is old but still ~.* 她虽然已上了年纪,但仍然很能干。/*He is the ablest man I know.* 在我所认识的人当中,他最有才干。|| ~bodied **adj.** 体格健全的,强壮的/~minded **adj.** 能干的 || ably **adv.** 能干地,灵巧地

Usage: 1 **be able to** 和 **can** 意义相近,但 **can** 没有将来式和完成式,因此,shall, will, have 的后面借用 **be able to** 来表示将来和完成的概念:*I shall not be able to come on Friday.* 星期五我不能来了。/*I have not been able to go to work for two weeks.* 我已经两周没能去上班了。2 **able**, **capable** 和 **competent** 均可表示有能力做某事。**able** 为常用词,指具有做某事所需的力量、技巧、知识与时间等,一般与效率无关,用作定语表示能力超出平均水平:*Will you be able to come?* 你能来吗? / *A cat is able to see in the dark.* 猫在黑暗中能看见东西。/*Our case was handled by two able lawyers.* 我们的案子由两位能干的律师办理。**capable** 指满足一般要求的能力,可以是已表现出来的,也可以是潜在的,用作定语,表示的“能力”没有 **able** 表示的

强:*He is capable of running the mile in less than four minutes.* 他能在四分钟内跑完一英里。/*He is a very capable doctor.* 他是一位很好的大夫。**competent** 指“胜任”、“合格”,或受到过专业、技术等训练的,但不表示超群的能力:*A doctor should be competent to treat many diseases.* 医生应该能医治多种疾病。/*A competent portraitist knows how to imply the profile in the full face.* 一位合格的肖像画家会含蓄地表现整个面部的轮廓。



abnormal /æ'bɔ:nɔ:məl/ **adj.** different from the ordinary conditions, unusual, not normal 不正常的,反常的,变态的:*His behaviour is ~ for a child of his age.* 对于他这个年龄的孩子来说,他的举止不正常。/*An ~ amount of snow fell in last October.* 去年十月份降雪量异常。[见 **irregular**] || ~ity **n.** 反常,变态,畸形

aboard /ə'bɔ:d/ **adv.** on board, in or on a ship, airplane, train or bus 在船(飞机,车)上:*The boat is ready to leave. All ~!* 船就要开了,请各位快上船! / *All 257 ~ died in a DC-10 airliner crash in Antarctic.* 一架 DC-10 班飞机在南极洲上空坠毁,机上 257 人全部丧生。|| fall ~ 与(他船)碰撞/lay ~ 靠近(他船)

aboard ² **prep.** on board of 在车(船,飞机)上:*Everybody was soon ~ the train.* 大家很快就上了火车。/*They were all ~ ship last night.* 昨天夜里他们都在船上。

abode /ə'bɔ:d/ **n.** the act of staying in a place 居留:make (take up) one's ~ 居住/of (with) no fixed ~ 无固定住所

abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ **v.** [T] do away with, put an end to 废除,取消:[动词+宾语(名词或代词)] *a government plan to ~ state pensions* 政府取消国家养老金的计划/*Many people wish that nations would ~ war.* 许多人都希望世界各国消除战争。/*There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be ~ed.* 很多坏的习俗和章法应予以取消。|| ~able **adj.** 可废除的/~er **n.** 废除者/~ment **n.** 废除,取消/abolition **n.** 废除,撤消,取消

Usage: **abolish** 和 **extinguish** 均可表示“使…不存在”,“使…完全无效或无活力”。**abolish** 指正式地停止或终止某事的存在、活动或执行,常指废止法律、风俗习惯、传统或思想等,一般不指物质的事物:*Slavery was abolished in the British Empire in 1807.* 1807 年大英帝国废除

了奴隶制。**extinguish** 指用强力毁灭,结束事物或观念:*Firemen extinguished the blaze quickly.* 消防队员迅速扑灭了大火。*One failure after another extinguished her hope.* 接二连三的失败使她的希望破灭了。



abominate /ə'bmɪnɪt/ v. [T] [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] 1 hate very much, detest 憎恨,厌恶:(正式用词) *Players ~ unfairness in an umpire.* 运动员憎恨裁判员的不公。/ *He ~s cruelty.* 他厌恶残酷的行为。2 dislike strongly 非常讨厌:(非正式用词) *I ~ bad weather.* 我非常讨厌坏天气。|| **abominable** **adj.** 可憎的,可恶的,讨厌的,糟透的/**abomination** **n.** 厌恶,憎恨,讨厌的事物

aboriginal ¹ /ˌæbə'ɪdʒɪnəl/ **adj.** original, first, existing, from the beginning 原始的,最初的,土著的

aboriginal ² **n.** inhabitant, plant, etc that has been in a place from the earliest times 土著,原住民,土生动植物


abort /ə'bo:t/ v. [I, T] 1 lose or bring about the loss of (an unborn child) from the womb 早产,流产:[动词+宾语(名词或代词)] *The doctor had to ~ the baby.* 医生不得不将胎儿流产。/[不及物动词,独立作谓语] *She ~ed when she was four months pregnant.* 她在怀孕四个月的时候流产了。2 end or cause (a plan, job, etc) to end before the expected time because of some trouble 失败,夭折:[动词+宾语(名词或代词)] *The astronauts ~ed the space flight when their engine caught fire.* 宇航员因其飞船发动机起火而中止了飞行。/ *The plan was ~ed before we could decide whether it would work or not.* 还没等我们判定这个计划是否可行,它便夭折了。/[不及物动词,独立作谓语] *The rocket flight ~ed.* 这次的火箭运行失败了。|| ~ion **n.** 早产,流产/ ~ive **adj.** 早产的,流产的,失败的

abound /ə'baʊnd/ v. [I] 1 be rich or well supplied 富有,富于,盛产:(正式用词,常与 in, with 连用) [动词+介词+宾语] *The park ~s in wild animals.* 这座公园里的野生动物很多。/ *The east coast ~s in good farming land.* 东海岸拥有大量的良田。/ *The river ~s in fish.* 这条河里有好多鱼。/ *Our garden ~s with roses.* 我们的庭园里种有很多玫瑰花。2 be plentiful 多:[不及物动词,独立作谓语] *Fish ~ in these waters.* 这些水域中的鱼很多。/ *Rock ~s under the*

soil. 土层下面石头多。

* **about** ¹ /ə'baʊt/ **adv.** (没有比较级) 1 toward or on every side, all around, here and there 在周围,到处: *You must try to enter when there is no one ~.* 你必须趁周围没人时进去。/ *They walked ~ the streets.* 他们在街上各处走走。/ *The little boy ran ~ looking for his mother.* 那个小男孩四处跑着寻找他的妈妈。2 nearby, not far off 附近: *He is somewhere ~.* 他就在附近的什么地方。/ *The man in charge hadn't been ~ just at the moment.* 当时正赶上那位负责人不在跟前。3 nearly, almost 大约,差不多: *I will come ~ ten o'clock.* 我大约在十点钟来。/ *I'm just ~ half-way through.* 我差不多只完成了一半。4 so as to face the opposite way (转到) 相反方向: *The ship turned ~ and left the battle.* 那艘军舰掉头脱离了战斗。

* **about** ² **prep.** 1 having sth to do with, of 关于,对于: *I am reading a book ~ animals.* 我在读一本有关动物的书。/ *He never complained ~ working overtime.* 对于加班这个问题,他从未抱怨过。2 on all sides of, in or close to a place in ... 周围,在...附近: *Trees grew ~ the house.* 房子的周围长着一些树木。/ *The dog was ~ the houses.* 那条狗就在这几所房子附近。/ *I lost my pen ~ here.* 我的钢笔就丢在这附近。3 busy or concerned with 忙于,从事于: *What are you ~?* 你在做什么?

 **Usage:** 1 **about** and **approximately** 用作副词,均可表示“大约”,“差不多”。**about** 为常用词,指大致接近,相差可多可少: *There were about fifty people there.* 那里有五十左右人。/ *It happened about the 9th of October.* 这事大约是十月九日发生的。**approximately** 为正式用词,指数量或质量上接近精确,误差极小,可以忽略: *Approximately 40 people came to the meeting.* 大约有四十人出席了会议。/ *Government meteorologists make approximately correct forecasts.* 政府气象学家所做的气象预报近乎正确。2 **about** 和 **concerning** 用作介词,均可表示“关于”,“有关”。**about** 为常用词,指“有关”或“涉及到”,可用于其宾语之前或之后: *That at least is my idea about friendship.* 这至少是我对友谊的看法。/ *There is nothing to complain about.* 没有什么值得抱怨的。**concerning** 为正式用词,较有感情色彩,有时含影响之意: *There was a lengthy debate concerning the financial provisions of the budget.* 关于预算中的财政措施曾进行了长时间的争论。/ *He will make no injuries concerning*

you. 他不会做有害于你的事。



* **above¹** /ə'bi:v/ **prep.** 1 in a higher position than 在...上面: *He lives in a flat ~ his shop.* 他住在他店铺上面的房间。/ *We flew ~ the clouds.* 我们在云层之上飞行。/ *The shelf should be six feet ~ the level of the floor.* 架子应高出地面六英尺。/ *He put her happiness ~ everything else.* 他把她的幸福看得高于一切。2 higher than, superior to 超过, 胜过: *The mountain is 1,000 feet ~ sea level.* 这座山的高度为海拔一千英尺。/ *The child's intelligence is ~ average.* 这孩子智力超群。/ *A soldier should value honour ~ life.* 军人应该视荣誉胜过生命。|| ~ oneself 自高自大, 兴高采烈



* **above²** **adj.** mentioned on an earlier page or higher on the same page, foregoing 上面的, 上述的: (常用作定语, 没有比较级) *the ~ facts* 上述事实 / *For an explanation see the ~ sentence.* 至于解释, 请看上句。/ *The ~ evidence is conclusive.* 以上的证据是无可争议的。

* **above³** **adv.** (没有比较级) 1 in or to a higher place 在上面, 上方: *There were snowy peaks ~.* 上面有冰雪覆盖的山峰。/ *The office is just ~.* 办公室就在上面。/ *The clouds ~ began to get thicker.* 头上的云层越聚越厚。2 higher, esp in rank 上级, 上司: *The matter was sent to the court ~.* 这一问题被呈送上级法庭审理。/ *It was an army meeting for captains and ~.* 这是一次尉级以上军官参加的军事会议。3 on an earlier page or higher on the same page 上述: *as is stated ~* 如上所述 / *See what is written ~.* 参见上面所列。4 more 多于: *How many people were at the meeting? — 20 or ~.* 多少人参加了会议? — 二十或二十多人。

Usage: **above** 和 **over** 均为常用词, 可用作介词或副词, 表示“在...上方”, “在...之上”。**above** 指“比...高”, 一般指在整个上方, 但不接触, 有时可与 **over** 通用: *Stars glittered above.* 星星在天上闪烁。/ *We flew above (over) the clouds.* 我们在云之上飞行。指顺序、权威、

力量和质量上高于、先于或优于, 多用 **above**: *See the examples above.* 请看上面的例子。/ *Above a sixth part of the nation is crowded into provincial towns.* 这个国家六分之一以上的人口都集中在省城。**over** 指垂直在上, 但不接触, 有时也指“覆盖”, “布满”, “越过”: *There was a lamp over (above) the table.* 桌子上方有一盏灯。/ *He traveled all over Europe.* 他游遍了欧洲。/ *There is thick cloud over the South of England.* 厚厚的云层笼罩着英国南部。/ *Some wild geese have just flown over.* 有几只大雁刚刚飞过。



abrasive¹ /ə'breɪsɪv/ 1 **adj.** tending to rub, wear, or scrape away 引起摩擦的 2 tending to annoy, rough 烦人的, 粗鲁的

abrasive² **n.** [C, U] a substance, as sand or emery, used to wear away or polish 磨擦物 (如沙或金刚砂等)

abreast /ə'breɪst/ **adv.** side by side 并肩, 相并: *They walked along the road three ~.* 他们三人并肩走在马路上。/ *The soldiers marched three ~.* 士兵们三人一排列队行进。|| **keep (be) ~ of (with)** 保持与...并列

abridge /ə'brɪdʒ/ **v.** [T] make shorter, esp by using fewer words 缩写: (正式用词) [动词 + 宾语 (名词或代词)] *A long story can be ~d by leaving out unimportant parts.* 长篇小说可以通过删去不重要的部分的办法来缩写。/ *The book was ~d to a more readable length.* 这本书被缩写到一个更可读的篇幅。|| ~ment **n.** 节略, 节本, 摘要

* **abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ **adv.** (没有比较级) 1 in or to a foreign country or countries 国外, 海外: *He is famous at home and ~.* 他国内外闻名。/ *On our trip ~ we visited relatives in Belgium.* 在国外旅行期间, 我们探望了居住在比利时的亲属。/ *He is going ~ next years to study.* 明年, 他将去海外留学。/ *He lived ~ for many years.* 他侨居海外多年。/ *They have just returned from ~.* 他们刚刚从海外回国。2 over a wide area, widely, everywhere, going around 到处 (传开): *The news soon spread ~.* 消息很快就广泛传开了。/ *There is a rumour ~ that he is coming soon.* 传说他很快就要来了。3 out of doors 户外, 在外: *There was no one ~ at that early hour.* 一大早没人在外面。|| **be all ~** 感到莫名其妙, 不中肯, 离题

* **abrupt** /ə'brʌpt/ **adj.** 1 sudden, quick and unexpected 突然的, 出其不意的: (常用作定语) *The driver made an ~ turn to avoid another car.* 司机突然转弯以避免另一辆车。/ *The train came to an ~ stop, making many passengers fall*

off their seats. 列车出其不意地急刹车,使许多乘客从座位上闪落下来。2 (of a person's manner of speaking, etc) rude or sharp 粗鲁的,无礼的: His ~ reply hurt our feelings. 他那粗鲁的回答很伤我们的心。/She always sounds ~ on the telephone. 在电话中听来她总象很无礼。|| ~ion n. 突然分开,分裂/~ly adv. 突然地,仓猝地,猛然地

abscond /əb'skɒnd/ v. [1] to flee or retire in haste, often secretly, hide oneself, disappear, often to avoid the law 逃亡,潜逃,匿迹,躲避(法网): ~ with the money 卷款潜逃

^{*}absence /'æbsəns/ n. 1 [C, U] the condition of not being present, a time during which a person, etc is not present 缺席,不在场,不在: His ~ from school was caused by illness. 他因病没上学。/His ~ from the meeting surprised us. 他没有到会使我们感到惊讶。/We should not talk about John's affairs in his ~. 我们不应在背地里谈论约翰的事情。/Please look after my house during my ~. 我不在期间,请照看一下我的房子。/After an ~ of five years he returned home. 离家五年后他又回来了。2 [U] lack of sth 缺乏: Cold is the ~ of heat. 寒冷是由于缺乏热量。/In the ~ of adequate evidence, the thief was only lightly punished. 因为证据不足,此贼只受到轻微的处罚。|| ~ of mind 心不在焉

^{*}absent¹ /'æbsənt/ adj. 1 not present 缺席的,不在场的: He was ~ from school for two weeks. 他缺了两个星期的课。/Let's drink a toast to ~ friends. 让我们为没有到场的朋友们干一杯。2 showing lack of attention to what is happening 漫不经心的,心不在焉的:(正式用词) He had an ~ look on his face. 他面带漫不经心的神色。/I asked him a question but he looked at me in an ~ way and didn't answer. 我问了他一个问题,可他心不在焉地看了我,并没有回答。3 not in existence, lacking 不存在的,缺乏的: Snow is ~ in some countries. 有一些国家不下雪。|| ~ee n. 缺席者,旷工者,失踪者/~ly adv. 漫不经心地/~minded adj. 精神不集中的,心不在焉的



^{*}absent² /'æbsənt/ v. [T] keep (oneself) away 缺席,不到场:(正式用词,与反身代词连用)[动词+宾语(名词或代词)] He ~ed himself from the class. 他缺课了。/Why did you ~ yourself from the meeting yesterday? 昨天你为什么没有到会?

^{*}absolute /'æbsəlu:t/ adj. 1 not depending on, without any condition 绝对的:(用作定语) Is there such a thing ~ truth? 有绝对真理这样的事吗? 2 complete, perfect 完全的,纯粹的,完美的:(用作定语) His story was an ~ lie. 他说的完全是谎话。/You are an ~ fool. 你纯粹是个大傻瓜。3 not subject to the law, without any limits 独裁的,专制的,无限的:(正式用词) An ~ ruler can do just as he pleases. 独裁统治者可以随心所欲,为所欲为。/Long ago some rulers had ~ power. 从前,有些统治者握有无限的权力。/His power was ~. 他的权力是无限的。|| ~ness n. 绝对,专制/absolutism n. 专制主义,绝对论/absolutist n. & adj. 专制主义者,专制主义的

absolutely /'æbsəlu:tli/ adv. completely, unconditionally, quite so, certainly 完全地,绝对地,极其,肯定地: He's ~ right. 他全对了。/He knew ~ nothing. 他绝对什么都不知道。/"Do you think so?" "Absolutely." 你真这么认为吗?" "那当然"。

absolve /əb'zɒlv/ v. [T] 1 to release or set free, as from an obligation 免除(责任): It ~d you from all responsibility. 它使你可以不负任何责任。2 to clear of crime or guilt, acquit 赦免,释放: The priest ~d the man of sin. 神父赦免那人的罪。/He has been ~d by the court from all responsibility in the death of the banker. 他已被法庭认作同那位银行家之死无牵连。

^{*}absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ v. [T] [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] 1 take in or suck up (a liquid or gas), soak up 吸收:(正式用词) Salt ~s moisture from the air. 盐吸收空气中的水分。/Water ~s oxygen. 水能吸氧。/You must ~ as much information as possible. 你必须接收尽可能多的信息。2 take up all the attention, acts, interest, etc, of 吸引:(常用被动语态) I was ~ed in the book and didn't hear you call. 我被这本书吸引住了,所以没有听到你叫我。3 give one's whole mind to, be very interested in 使专心:(常用被动语态) They were ~ed in their work. 他们专心致志地工作。/So ~ed was he that I hadn't dared to make a sound. 看到他那样地专心致志,

我没敢弄出一点声音来。|| ~able *adj.* 可吸收的/~ed *adj.* 专心一意的/~ent *adj.* & *n.* 能吸收的,有吸收力的,吸收剂/~er *n.* 吸收器/~ing *adj.* 引人入胜的/absorption *n.* 吸收,专注

abstain /əb'steɪn/ *v.* [I] 1 do without sth, hold oneself back 戒,戒除,禁戒:(正式用词,与from连用)[动词+介词+宾语] He ~ed from alcohol. 他戒酒了。/If you ~ from eating candy and rich foods, you will not be so fat. 如果你不吃糖和油腻食物,你就不会这样胖了。2 refrain from voting (投票)弃权:[不及物动词,独立作谓语] In the UN voting, three neutral countries ~ed. 在联合国的投票表决中,有三个中立国家弃权。/(与from连用)[动词+介词+宾语] At the last election he ~ed from voting. 在上次的选举中,他没有投票。|| abstention *n.* 节制,弃权/~er *n.* 戒...的人/abstinence *n.* 戒绝,节制,节欲

^{*}**abstract** /'æbstrækt/ *adj.* 1 (of a noun) referring to sth which exists as an idea and which is not physically real 抽象的:(没有比较级) Truth, poverty, and bravery are ~ nouns. truth(真理), poverty(贫穷)和 bravery(勇敢)都是抽象名词。/Abstract ideas may lead to concrete plans. 抽象的思想可以导致具体的计划。2 concerning with ideas and theory rather than actual examples 理论上的,泛泛的:(正式用词) His reasoning seems very ~. 他的推理似乎完全是理论上的。/Your ideas on this matter seem a little ~. 你对这个问题的想法似乎有点不太具体。|| ~ion *n.* 抽象(化),抽象作用,抽象概念/~ly *adv.* 抽象地/~ness *n.* 抽象性

^{*}**abstract** *n.* a brief statement of the main ideas or important points of an article, book or other material, summary 摘要: Please write an ~ of this scientific article. 请写出这篇科学论文的摘要。|| in the ~ 抽象地,理论上

^{*}**abstract** /æb'strækt/ *v.* [T] take out or away 提取,提出:(正式用词)[动词+宾语(名词或代词)] This machine ~s salt from sea water. 这台机器从海水中提取盐。/Iron is ~ed from ore. 铁是从矿石中提炼出来的。|| ~ed *adj.* 抽象的,心不在焉的,出神的

^{*}**absurd** /əb'sɜ:d/ *adj.* ridiculous, foolishly contrary to reason 荒唐的,愚蠢的: The idea that the number 13 brings bad luck is ~. 十三这个数字能给人带来坏运气的说法是荒唐的。/Even sensible men do ~ things. 聪明人甚至也会做出荒唐

的事来。/What an ~ idea! 这是一个多么可笑的想法呀!/It is ~ to believe that the earth is flat. 相信地球是平的是愚蠢的。|| ~ity *n.* 荒唐,谬论,谬论/~ly *adv.* 荒唐地/~ness *n.* 荒谬,愚蠢

^{*}**abundance** /ə'bʌndəns/ *n.* [U] great plenty, full supply 丰富,充裕:(正式用词) We are now living in ~. 我们现在过着丰衣足食的生活。/There is such an ~ of apples this year that many are not being picked. 今年的苹果太多,现在还有许多没有摘。/He has an ~ of good stories. 他有很多好听的故事。

^{*}**abundant** /ə'bʌndənt/ *adj.* more than enough, very plentiful 丰富的,充分的:(常用作定语) There is ~ water despite the dry spell. 尽管是干旱时期,水还是充足的。/The fishermen found a river ~ in salmon. 渔民们发现了一条有大量鲑鱼的河。/The country is ~ in natural resources. 该国自然资源丰富。

^{*}**abuse** /ə'bju:z/ *v.* [T] [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] 1 put to wrong use, use badly 滥用:(正式用词) They ~d their power and rode roughshod over the people. 他们滥用职权,欺凌人民。/She ~d her privileges by taking too long a holiday. 她滥用特权,休了一次过长的假期。2 treat badly, mistreat 虐待: a camp where the prisoners were ~d 一所虐待犯人的集中营/Stop abusing the dog! 不要虐待这条狗! 3 speak insultingly, harshly, and unjustly to or about 谩骂,辱骂: Instead of debating the issues the candidates ~d each other. 这些候选人不是就一些问题进行辩论,而是相互谩骂。/She ~s her ex-husband mercilessly. 她无情地辱骂她的前夫。|| abusive *adj.* 滥用的,虐待的,谩骂的,侮辱的

^{*}**abuse** /ə'bju:z/ *n.* [U] insulting language 辱骂: He greeted me with a stream of ~. 他一见我就骂不绝口。/He burst into a storm of ~. 他破口大骂。

^{*}**academic** /ækə'demɪk/ *adj.* 1 of or having to do with schools, colleges, universities, and their studies 学院的,学校的,学术的:(用作定语) an ~ degree 学位/She does not wish to work in a factory, she wants an ~ career. 她不愿在工厂工作,她想谋一学院职业。/The ~ year begins when school opens in September. 九月份学校一开学便是一个学年的开始。/A good historian must have an ~ mind. 一个优秀的历史学家必须有学术头脑。2 not arising in practice, not practical 不切实际的,理论的: That idea is only

of ~ interest. 那种想法只是一席空谈。/The issue is ~. 这个问题属理论问题。

*academy /ə'kædəmi/ *n.* 1 a school or college for special instruction or training 专科医院: a military academy 学院/She is attending an ~ of music. 她在一所音乐学院学习。2 a group of authors, scholars, scientists, etc organized to encourage science, art etc 学会, 研究院: an ~ of science 科学院/The Royal Academy of Arts of London promotes the arts. 伦敦的皇家艺术学院会促进艺术的发展。

*accelerate /æk'seləreɪt/ *v.* [I, T] 1 increase the speed of, go or move faster 加速, 加快: [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] The engineer ~d the train by turning on more power. 司机加大了马力使列车加速运行。/[不及物动词, 独立作谓语] The driver ~d to pass the other car. 司机为超过前车而加快了车速。2 cause to happen earlier 促进: (正式用词) [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] Fertilizer will ~ the growth of these tomato plants. 化肥能促进这些西红柿秧苗的生长。/The bad weather ~d our departure. 天气不好促使我们提前启程了。|| acceleration *n.* 加速(度)/accelerative *adj.* 加速的, 促进的/accelerator *n.* 加速器, 促进剂, 催速剂

*accent /'æksənt/ *n.* 1 [C, U] a different way of pronouncing words in a particular area 腔调, 口音: My father was born in Germany and still speaks English with a German ~. 我父亲出生在德国, 所以他讲英语仍带有德语音调。/She studies different types of ~. 她在学习不同的口音。2 [C] stress 重音: The ~ in the word "important" is on the second syllable. important (重要的) 这个单词的重音是在第二个音节上。3 [C] a mark used to show the pronunciation of a letter in certain languages 重音符号: In French there are three possible ~s on the vowel "e". 法语中, 在元音 e 上可能有三种重音符号。

*accept /ək'sept/ *v.* [I, T] 1 take what sb offers 接受: [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] Please ~ this little gift as a souvenir. 请接受这个小小的礼物作为纪念。/She ~ed his invitation to dance. 她接受了他跳舞的邀请。/The police aren't allowed to ~ rewards. 警察是不允许接受酬金的。2 agree to, say yes to 认可, 同意: [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] They ~ed the plan in principle. 他在原则上同意了这项计划。/[动词+(that)+宾语从句] It is generally ~ed that smoking

causes bad health. 吸烟有害健康, 这是大家公认的。/[不及物动词, 独立作谓语] He asked her to marry him and she ~ed. 他向她求婚, 她答应了。[见 receive] || ~able *adj.* 可接受的, 中意的

*acceptance /ək'septsəns/ *n.* [C, U] 1 the act of taking what is offered or given to one 领受, 接受: The teacher's ~ of the flowers they brought delighted the children. 老师接受了孩子们带来的花使他们很高兴。/His ~ of bribes led to his arrest. 收受贿赂导致他被捕。2 approval, favourable reception 赞成, 接受, 接纳: The proposal met with general ~. 这个建议得到普遍的赞同。/The manager gave his ~ to the workers suggestions. 经理接受了工人们的建议。3 the act of taking as true and satisfactory, belief 承认, 信仰: ~ of a theory 信仰一种学说/It took years for Einstein's theory to gain ~. 爱因斯坦的理论经过多年以后才被人们承认。

*access /'ækses/ *n.* [U] 1 opportunity or right to get in touch with (sb) or enter 接近, 进入: (正式用词) Only high officials have ~ to the minister. 只有高级官员才可接近部长。/I have ~ to the President at any time. 我随时都可以接近总统。/Senior students have ~ to the library at weekend. 高年级学生周末可进入图书馆。2 way in, entrance, a means of getting into 入口, 通路: Switzerland has ~ to the sea via the River Rhine. 瑞士有一条通过莱茵河进入大海的通道。/The only ~ to the building is along that muddy track. 去那座楼房的唯一通路是那条泥路。|| ~ible *adj.* 易接近的, 进得去的, 可到达的/~ion *n.* 接近

*accessory /ək'sesəri/ *n.* 1 sth additional 附件, 附属品: (常用复数形式) The accessories for a car include the heater and radio. 汽车的附件包括散热器和收音机。2 a person who is not present at a crime but helps a criminal 同谋, 帮凶: The getaway driver was convicted as an ~ in the robbery. 逃走的司机被认定是这次抢劫案的同谋犯。/His accessories escaped punishment. 他的那伙帮凶逃脱了惩罚。

*accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* [C] 1 a harmful and unexpected happening 事故: There have been a lot of road ~s in the town lately. 最近, 城里的交通事故很多。/He related just how the ~ had occurred. 他只是讲述了这场事故发生的经过。/John met with an ~ in a car yesterday. 约翰昨天遇上了一场车祸。2 an event not expected,

an event which happens by chance 意外的事,偶然的事: *It was just an ~ that I found the missing letter.* 我找到这封丢失的信完全是一件意外的事。/ *A series of ~s led the explorer to his discovery.* 一系列的偶然事件导致了这位探险家的发现。/ *Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.* 家规再严,丑事难免。|| by ~ 偶然/without ~ 安全地

③ Usage: **accident, affair, event, incident** 和 **occurrence** 均可表示“事”,“事件”。**accident** 多指不愉快的,偶然发生的事件,或意外事故,常有不良后果: *She was hurt in an automobile accident.* 她在一次车祸中受了伤。/ *We got back without accident.* 我们安然无恙地回来了。**affair** 为正式用词,指要做或已经发生的事,用于强调行为与动作以及过程等: *Making a reservation can be a trying affair.* 预定客房可能是件恼人的事。/ *A person's politics are his own affair.* 一个人的政治活动乃是他自己的事。**event** 泛指任何事件,通常是重要事件: *The signing of the Declaration of Independence was an important event.* 《独立宣言》的签署是一个重大的事件。/ *The chief event of the year for Edna was a trip to China and Japan.* 对埃德娜来说,那年的主要事件就是去中国和日本的旅行。**incident** 常指不及 **event** 重要的事件,尤指争端: *That was one of the strangest incidents in my life.* 那是我一生中最奇怪的事之一。/ *Conflict is an inevitable incident in any active system of cooperation.* 在任何活跃的合作系统中冲突都是不可避免的事。**occurrence** 指普通的、偶然发生的事件,往往与以前发生的事无关: *Getting up is an everyday occurrence.* 起床是每天都发生的事。/ *A snow storm is an unusual occurrence at this time of year.* 一年中这时候有暴风雪是件不寻常的事。



* **accidental** /'æksɪ'dental/ **adj.** 1 happening by chance, fortuitous 偶然(发生)的,意外的: *His breaking the cup was quite ~.* 他打破这个杯子纯属偶然。/ *Our ~ meeting led to our becoming friends.* 意外的相遇使我们成了好朋友。2 not essential to the nature of a thing 非主要的,次要的,附带的: *Songs are essential to musical comedy, but ~ to Shakespeare's plays.* 歌曲对音乐喜剧是必不可少的,但对莎士比亚的剧本却是次要的。|| ~ism **n.** 偶然,意外,偶然之结果,偶然论/ ~tist **n.** 信奉偶然论者/ ~ally **adv.** 偶然,意外地

acclaim /ə'kleɪm/ **v.** [T] 1 receive or welcome with shouts of joy or praise 欢呼,喝采: (正式用词) [动词 + 宾语(名词或代词)] *The crowd ~ed the fireman for rescuing two people from the burning house.* 人群向那位从着火的房子里救出了两个人的消防队员欢呼。/ *The footballer was ~ed by the fans.* 这个足球队员受到了球迷们的高声喝采。2 declare to be or publicly recognize as esp with loud shouts of approval or praise 以欢呼声拥戴,推举,承认: [动词 + 宾语 + 补语(形容词或介词短语)] *They ~ed him as the best writer of the year.* 他们推举他为本年度的桂冠作家。/[动词 + 宾语 + 补语(名词)] *The people ~ed him king.* 人民热烈地拥戴他为国王。|| **acclamation n.** 欢呼,喝采/ **acclamatory adj.** 欢呼的,喝采的

* **accommodate** /ə'kɒmədɪt/ **v.** [T] [动词 + 宾语(名词或代词)] 1 hold, have space enough for 接待,容纳: *She couldn't ~ us because all her rooms were booked.* 她不能接待我们是因为所有的房间都订出去了。/ *This car ~s six people quite comfortably.* 这辆车能松松快快地容纳六个人。2 supply (sb) with 供应,供给: (正式用词,与 with 短语连用) *The bank ~d him with a loan of £ 100.* 银行提供给他一笔一百英镑的贷款。3 make suitable, make to fit 适应: (正式用词,常与 to 短语连用) *We must ~ ourselves to our changed circumstances.* 我们一定要适应变化了的环境。[见 adapt] || ~ oneself 使适应,随遇而安 || **accommodating adj.** 亲切的,好对付的,随和的

* **accommodation** /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən/ **n.** [U] room(s) in a house or hotel in which to live, esp for a short time, a room and food, as in a hotel 住宿,膳宿: (美国用复数形式) *It is difficult to find ~ in London in August.* 八月份,要在伦敦找到住宿之处是很困难的。/ *What kind of ~ did you have on the ship?* 你在船上的膳宿情况怎么样? / *They provide very good ~.* 他们提供非常好的膳宿条件。/ *Can we find ~s at the hotel for the night?* 我们能在这家旅馆中找到房间过夜吗?

accompaniment /ə'kʌmpənɪmənt/ **n.** 1 that which goes with, something which is added to the principal thing for ornament or harmony 伴随物,附属物,装饰物,陪衬物: *The violin and harp were a pleasing ~ to the voice of the singer.* 小提琴与竖琴为唱者的声音伴奏很悦耳。2 a subordinate instrumental or vocal part de-

signed to support or complement a principal voice or instrument 伴奏, 伴唱 3 to the accompaniment of 伴随; sing to the ~ of the piano 伴随钢琴而歌唱

***accompany** /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* [T] [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] 1 go, be or do with (sb or sth) 陪伴, 伴随: (比 go with 正式) *He accompanied her to the door.* 他陪她走到门口。/ *Will you ~ me in drinking a glass of wine?* 你能陪我喝杯酒吗? / *Secret Service agents ~ the President everywhere.* 特工人员随时随地伴随在总统的左右。 2 play a musical instrument to go along with (a singer) 伴奏: *Who is the person ~ing him on the piano?* 用钢琴为他伴奏的那个人是谁? || **accompaniment** *n.* 伴随物, 附属物, 伴奏/ **accompanist** *n.* 伴奏者, 伴唱者

Usage: **accompany**, **attend** 和 **escort** 均可表示“陪伴”。**accompany** 为常用词, 多指关系密切者平等地陪伴或伴随: *She often accompanied her husband to the ball game.* 她常陪她丈夫去看球赛。/ *He was accompanied by his daughter.* 他由他的女儿陪伴着。**attend** 为正式用词, 多表示下级、仆人为伺候上级、主人而陪伴、随行, 还指出于职责照看某人: *Many courtiers attended the queen on her journey.* 有许多大臣陪同女王去旅行。/ *Each child must be attended by a parent.* 每个孩子都要有家长照看。**escort** 指为保护或出于礼貌而陪伴、护送: *Her brother escorted her to many social events.* 她的兄弟陪着她参加了许多社交活动。/ *The queen was escorted by the directors as she toured the factory.* 女王在董事们的陪同下参观了这家工厂。

***accomplish** /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ *v.* [T] [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] fulfill, bring to a successful conclusion 完成: (正式用词) [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] *Have you ~ed your task?* 你的任务完成了吗? / *If you organize your work you will ~ more.* 如果你工作做得有条理, 完成得也会更多。/ *Did you ~ your purpose?* 你的目的达到了吗? || ~ed *adj.* 完成的, 有才艺的/ ~ment *n.* 完成, 成就, 成绩

Usage: **accomplish**, **complete** 和 **finish** 均可表示“完成”。**accomplish** 表示成功, 强调完成的结果而不是过程: *Because of his efforts things are accomplished.* 由于他的努力, 事情都完成了。/ *Fred can accomplish more in a day than any other boys in his class.* 一天之内弗雷德能比班上其他的男孩子完成更多的事情。**complete**

表示积极的完成, 更具体地指建筑、工程、书籍等的完成: *I need one more stamp before my collection is completed.* 再有一枚邮票我的收藏就完成了。/ *Has he completed his novel yet?* 他的小说写完了吗? **finish** 最常用, 表示在一个活动的连续过程中完成了最后的一步或阶段: *When we finished washing the car, we went for a ride in the country.* 我们刷洗完汽车就去乡间兜风去了。/ *I'll finish the job alone.* 我将独自完成这项工作。

***accord** ^① /ə'kɔ:d/ *v.* 1 [I] be in agreement or correspondence, agree 一致, 符合: (正式用词) [不及物动词, 独立作谓语] *His behaviour and his principles do not ~.* 他的行为与其原则不相符合。/ (与 with 连用) [动词+介词+宾语] *His evidence does not ~ with the police.* 他的证据与警察的不一致。 2 [T] grant or give to (a person) 给予: [动词+宾语(名词或代词)] *We ~ed praise to him for his good work.* 因其工作优异我们表彰了他。/ [动词+间接宾语+直接宾语] *We shall ~ you a warm welcome.* 我们将给您以热烈的欢迎。/ *He was ~ed permission to use the library.* 他已获准使用图书馆。

***accord** ² *n.* agreement 一致, 符合: (正式用词) *My people are in ~ with their desire for peace.* 我国人民在渴望和平这一点上是一致的。 || of one's own ~ 自愿地, 主动地/ out of ~ with 同...不一致/ with one ~ 一致地

***accordance** /ə'kɔ:dəns/ *n.* 1 agreement 一致, 符合: (正式用词, 常用于 in ~ with 短语中) *In ~ with your wishes, I am returning your pencil.* 如你所愿, 我现在把铅笔归还给你。/ *What he did was in ~ with what he said.* 他言行一致。 2 the act of according or granting 赋予: *the ~ of a privilege* 特权的赋予

***according** /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ/ *adj.* in agreement with, on the basis of, on the authority of 按照, 根据: (只与 as 或 to 连用, 与 as 连用后接从句, 没有比较级) *He came ~ to his promise.* 他遵守其诺言而来。/ *Everything went ~ to the plan.* 一切都是按照计划进行的。/ *Each man will be paid ~ to his ability.* 每个人都将按其能力取酬。/ *According to Jonh, there will be a meeting next week.* 根据约翰所说, 下星期有一个会议。/ *According to English law Hubert is innocent.* 根据英国的法律, 休伯特是无罪的。/ *You may go or stay, ~ as you decide.* 你可以自己决定去留。

***accordingly** /ə'kɔ:dɪŋli/ *adv.* 1 therefore, in consequence 因此: (正式用词) *He was very*